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frequentationem Demosthenem fugisse Blassius ille quidem optime demonstravit" That, as Fuhr says, it is likely that Demosthenes sometimes did use *breves* intentionally, "ut vivacior fieret oratio et incitatio," remains to be proved—I know of no evidence of it. Certainly in the "lively" narrative of the Elateia passage in the *Crown Speech* there is no case of *breves* (168–70 inclusive), but in the emphatic discussion of the significance of the events, which immediately follows, there are more cases than is usual in the same number of lines; exactly the opposite of what Fuhr would lead us to expect.

In many cases the removal of *breves* would involve more than formal changes in the text. Here undoubtedly Fuhr is right, with Butcher and Humphreys, in refusing to follow Blass in emending the text in order to remove the *breves*; and until we have a much-needed investigation of the range of Demosthenes' avoidance of *breves*, Fuhr and the other editors since Blass are right in refusing to give weight to this consideration even in deciding between variant readings of the MSS. On the whole, Humphreys has given us the text that most closely conforms to what we actually know about Demosthenes' avoidance of *breves*; Butcher comes next.

Fuhr, with Butcher and Humphreys, rightly refuses to give any weight to considerations of "Demosthenic rhythm" in establishing the text. The whole question is an open one; it is doubtful whether any one of the theories that have been offered in recent years furnishes even the first step toward a solution.

I have dwelt at length on these formal characteristics of the new Teubner text because it is in this field that Fuhr has departed entirely from some of the principles of his predecessor. Turning to the question of Fuhr's attitude toward the manuscript tradition in essential matters, we find him in substantial agreement with all recent editors; he is even more conservative than Butcher, seldom rejecting a reading of S that can possibly be retained. He uses brackets in the text very cautiously, usually on safe grounds; the larger number of his brackets are based on the conjectures of other scholars. Fuhr introduces few conjectures of his own. The critical notes contain rather more material than those of the Oxford text.

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Inscriptiones Graecae. By O. KERN. Bonn: Marcus & Weber, 1913. M. 6.

In publishing this selection of photographic reproductions, Kern has in mind those students of Greek epigraphy who read the pages of Dittenberger's *Sylloge* without having any idea of the appearance of the documents in their original state. Unfortunately many of the photographs which he had secured could not be used. This probably accounts for the lack of propor-

tion in some cases. While most of the epichoric alphabets are illustrated, eight inscriptions from Thera and a small portion only of the Gortynian law code are given. Delphi has been omitted while nine stones from Tegea have been included. Lemnos is represented by a document which is not certainly known to be Greek. The various classes of inscriptions from Attica are well represented in a series of forty-eight photographs, though unfortunately the retrograde and boustrophedon methods of writing are not included, nor any inscription of the Christian era. Coins have been excluded as in the *IG*, but pottery has been used to illustrate the alphabets of Megara and Corinth.

The Hekatompedon inscription (No. 13) shows very clearly some of the problems of the epigraphist in assembling scattered fragments preparatory to the more difficult task of restoration. Very few scholars would agree with Kern in dating this inscription in the middle of the sixth century. The ravages inflicted by man and time are well seen on Nos. 20 and 26. The cuttings for the door-post in the latter serve to show what must have been the fate of many Greek inscriptions.

Kern's excellent book cannot be used as a textbook because of its limited range, nor can it in any sense displace the works of Roehl, Roberts, or Dittenberger. It does serve to supplement these, however, and in the classroom it will undoubtedly be found useful in promoting the students' interest in epigraphical studies.

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Griechische Epigraphik. Müllers Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft. By W. LARFELD. Erster Band, 5. Abteil., 3. Aufl. München: Beck, 1914.

The third edition of the section on Greek epigraphy in Müller's *Handbücher* by Larfeld is an abridgment of the latter's *Handbuch der griechischen Epigraphik* which appeared in two volumes in 1902 and 1907. Much of the huge mass of formulae and the detailed plates of letter-forms which comprised the bulk of Vol. II, published in 1902, have been eliminated in the new edition, which has also been brought abreast of the advance in this department of language in recent years.

Larfeld still insists that the typed facsimiles in *Inscriptiones Graecae* are quite satisfactory as a means of studying the development of the Attic alphabet. One might as well write a dissertation on the characteristics of handwriting based on a study of the type in our daily papers. The student of epigraphy who has no opportunity of seeing the original documents can gain an intimate and accurate knowledge of the development of letter-forms only by a study of squeezes or photographs. Kern's excellent little book will do much in this direction. Better still, Kirchner promises to issue in